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(54) Title: 9-AMINOACRIDINE DERIVATIVES AND PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION THEREOF

(57) Abstract: The invention relates to pharmaceutical preparations containing a dibenzocyclooctane lignan derivative for prevention and treatment of neurodegenerative disease.

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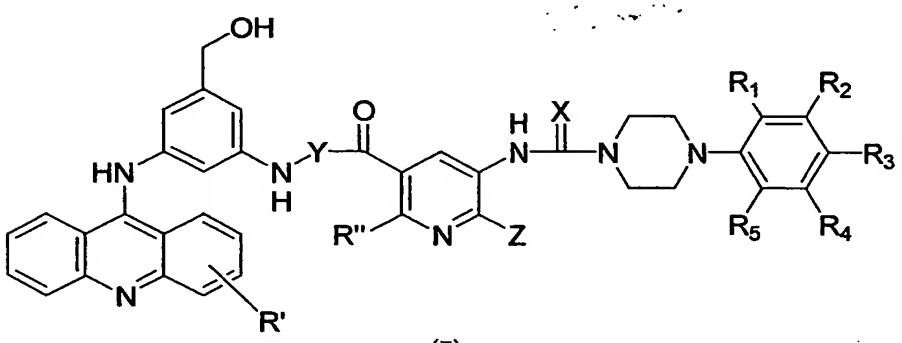
【description】

【Title of the Invention】

9-Aminoacridine derivatives and process for the preparation thereof

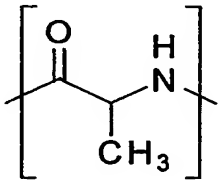
【Technical Field】

The present invention relates to a new 9-aminoacridine derivative of the general formula (I)



(I)

wherein Y is zero or



(wherein X is oxygen or sulfur, R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4 and R_5 are independently hydrogen, halogen, nitro, amino, hydroxy, C_1-C_4 lower alkylhydroxy, C_1-C_4 lower alkylamino, C_1-C_8 alkyl or C_1-C_4 lower alkoxy, R′ and R″ are independently C_1-C_8 alkyl or C_1-C_4 lower alkoxy, and Z is C_1-C_4 lower alkyl, C_1-C_4 lower alkoxy or C_1-C_4 lower alkylamino.

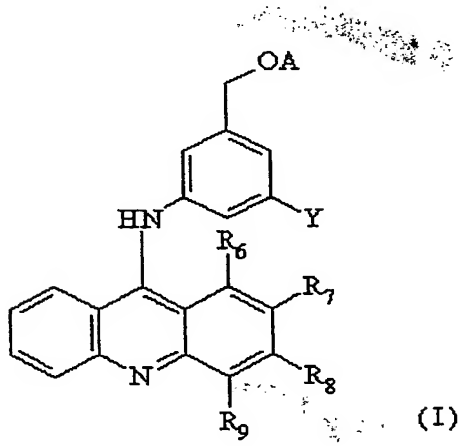
In the above definitions, C_1-C_4 alkyl means straight or branched alkyl groups such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, *n*-butyl, isobutyl, *sec*-butyl or the like.

C_1-C_4 lower alkoxy means methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, isopropoxy, butoxy, isobutoxy, tert-butoxy or the like.

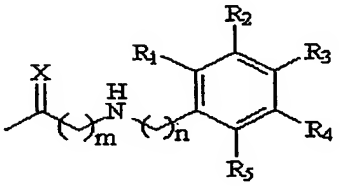
C_1-C_4 lower alkylamino means methylamino, ethylamino, propylamino, butylamino or the like.

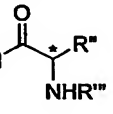
【Back ground of the technology】

WO 00/37447 describes 9-amnoacridine derivatives and process for the preparation thereof of the compounds of the formula (1)

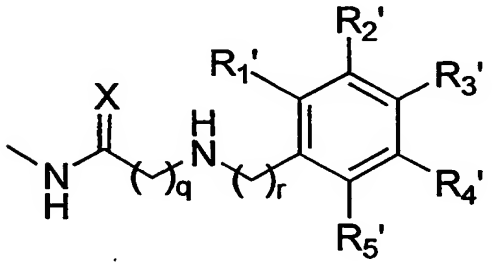


(I)

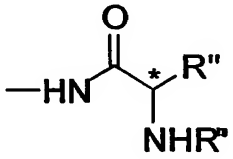
wherein A is hydrogen or 

(wherein X is oxygen or sulfur, R1, R2, R3, R4 and R5 are independently hydrogen, halogen, nitro, amino, hydroxy, C1-C4 lower alkylhydroxy, C1-C4 lower alkylamino, C1-C8 alkyl, C1-C4 lower alkoxy or C1-C4 lower alkyloxycarbonyl andm and n are independently an integer of 0, 1 or 2.), R6, R7, R8 and R9 are independently C1-C8 alkyl or C1-C4 lower alkoxy, and Y is hydrogen, amino, -N=CHR'(wherein R' is hydrogen, benzyl, C1-C8 alkyl or C1-C6 lower alkylamino), 

(wherein R'' is hydrogen, benzyl, C1-C8 alkyl or C1-C6 lower alkylamino, and R''' is hydrogen, benzyl, C1-C8 alkyl or amino protecting group) or



(wherein, X is as defined above, R1', R2', R3', R4' and R5' are independently hydrogen, halogen, nitro, amino, hydroxy, C1-C4 lower alkylhydroxy, C1-C4 lower alkylamino, C1-C8 alkyl, C1-C4 lower alkoxy or C1-C4 lower alkyloxycarbonyl, and q and r are independently an integer of 0, 1 or 2) or its pharmaceutically acceptable salt, and process for the preparation thereof.

In the above compounds of the formula (I) wherein Y is 

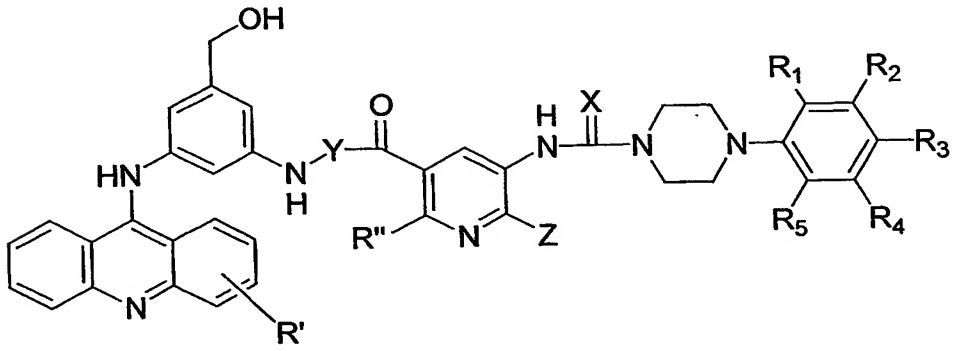
(R'' and R''' are as defined above.), there may be isomers of *l*-form, *d*-form or racemic form.

However, the compound of the present invention does not describe in the WO 00/37447.

【Detailed description of the invention】

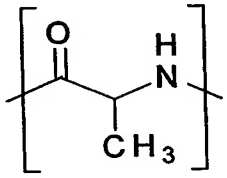
The inventors had studied for a long time to find new compounds having intensive antitumor activities. As a result, the inventors have found out that the compounds of the general formula (I), or acid addition salts

thereof as defined above have not only prominent antitumor activities but also very low toxicities.



(I)

wherein Y is zero or



(wherein X is oxygen or sulfur, R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4 and R_5 are independently hydrogen, halogen, nitro, amino, hydroxy, C_1-C_4 lower alkylhydroxy, C_1-C_4 lower alkylamino, C_1-C_8 alkyl or C_1-C_4 lower alkoxy, R′ and R″ are independently C_1-C_8 alkyl or C_1-C_4 lower alkoxy, and Z is C_1-C_4 lower alkyl, C_1-C_4 lower alkoxy or C_1-C_4 lower alkylamino.

Accordingly, an object of the invention is to provide a compound of the general formula (I) or acid addition salt thereof having not only prominent antitumor activity but also very low toxicity.

Another object of the invention is to provide a process for the preparation of the compound of the general formula (I) or acid addition salt thereof.

The compounds of the present invention can be mixed with pharmaceutically acceptable vehicles by a conventional method to give

pharmaceutical preparations to be used for prevention or treatment of various kinds of tumors.

Therefore, the other object of the present invention is to provide pharmaceutical preparations containing an effective amount of a compound of the general formula (I) or acid addition salt thereof as an active ingredient.

Acids which can be reacted with the compound of the general formula (I) to form acid addition salt thereof are pharmaceutically acceptable inorganic acids, organic acids, amino acids or sulfonic acids; for example, inorganic acids such as hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid and nitric acid; organic acids such as formic acid, acetic acid, propionic acid, succinic acid, citric acid, maleic acid and malonic acid; amino acids such as serine, cysteine, cystine, asparagine, glutamine, lysine, arginine, tyrosine and proline; sulfonic acids such as methanesulfonic acid, ethanesulfonic acid, benzenesulfonic acid and toluenesulfonic acid.

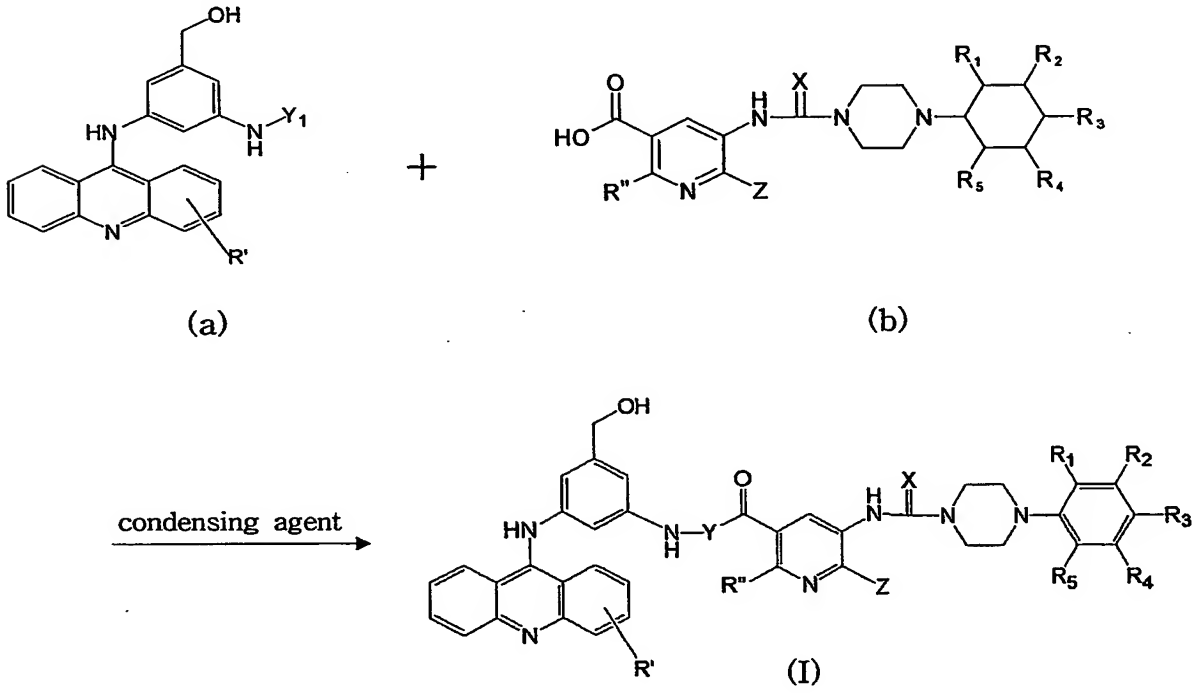
Vehicles used in formulating pharmaceutical preparations containing the compound of the general formula (I) as an active ingredient are sweetening agents, binding agents, dissolving agents, aids for dissolution, wetting agents, emulsifying agents, isotonic agents, adsorbents, degrading agents, antioxidents, preservatives, lubricating agents, fillers, perfume or the like; for example may include lactose, dextrose, sucrose, mannitol, sorbitol, cellulose, glycine, silica, talc, stearic acid, stearin, magnesium stearate, calcium stearate, magnesium aluminum silicate, starch, gelatine, tragacanth gum, glycine, silica, alginic acid, sodium alginate, methyl cellulose, sodium carboxy methyl cellulose, agar, water, ethanol, polyethylenglycol, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, sodium chloride, potassium chloride, orange essence, strawberry essence and vanilla aroma.

Daily dosage of the compound of the general formula (I) may be varied depending on age, sex and degree of disease, but preferably 1mg to 5,000mg per day may be administered by once to several times.

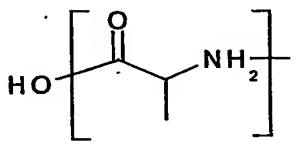
Scheme I

The compound of the general formula (I) according to the present invention may be prepared by following schemes I, II.

Scheme I



wherein R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4, R_5, R', R'', X, Y and Z are as defined above and

Y_1 is hydrogen or the group of 

The compound of the general formula (a) and (b) are reacted under the presence of condensing agent and acid in a conventional organic solvent to give effectively a comound of the general formula (I).

The reaction may be carried out preferably in a conventional organic solvent such as tetrahydrofuran, dichloromethane, chloroform, acetonitrile, dimethylformamide, pyridine, etc.

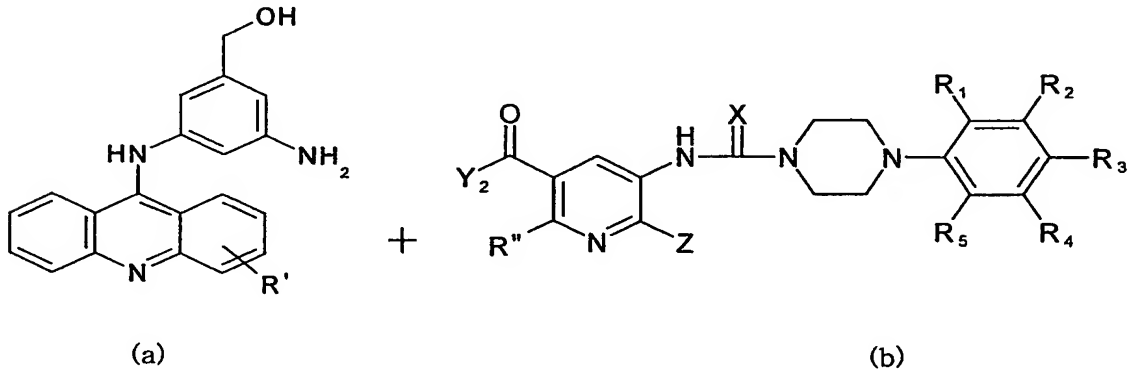
The reaction may be carried out preferably under the presence of condensing agent such as dicyclohexylcarbodiimide(DCC), HOBT or WSCD in a conventional acid such as inorganic acid or organic acid.

A compound of the general formula (a) or (b) is a known compound in J. Med. Chem., 1995, 38, 3226 or in PCT/KR99/00787 or can be prepared and used by a analogy method thereof.

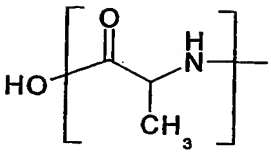
The reaction may be carried out at a temperature between 3℃ and a boiling point of a solvent, preferably 25℃ and 50℃ for a time between 5 and 24hours, preferably for a time between 10 and 24hours.

Acid may be used 1 ~ 1.5equivalent, preferably 1 ~1.1 equivalent.

Scheme II



wherein R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4, R_5, R', R'', X, Y and Z are as defined above and

Y_2 is -OH or the group of 

The compound of the general formula (c) and (d) are reacted under the presence of condensing agent and acid in a conventional organic solvent to give effectively a comound of the general formula (I).

The reaction may be carried out preferably in a conventional organic solvent such as tetrahydrofuran, dichloromethane, chloroform, acetonitrile, dimethylformamide, pyridine, etc.

The reaction may be carried out preferably under the presence of condensing agent such as dicyclohexylcarbodiimide(DCC), HOBT or WSCD in a conventional acid such as inorganic acid or organic acid.

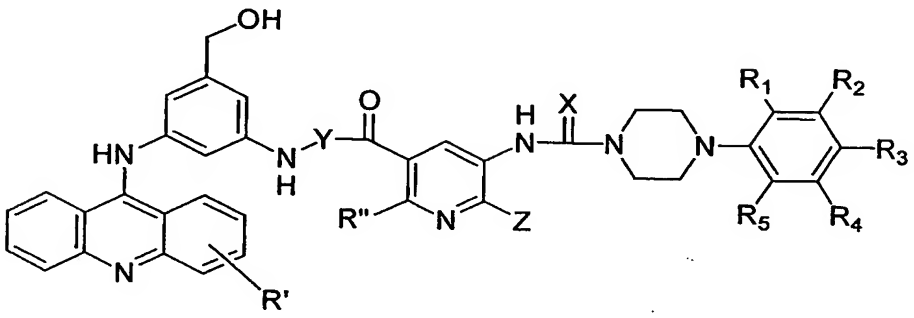
A compound of the general formula (c) or (d) is a known compound in J. Med. Chem., 1995, 38, 3226 or in PCT/KR99/00787 or can be prepared and used by a analogy method thereof.

The reaction may be carried out at a temperature. between 3℃ and a boiling point of a solvent, preferably 25℃ and 50℃ for a time between 5 and 24hours, preferably for a time between 10 and 24hours.

Acid may be used 1 ~ 1.5equivalent, preferably 1 ~1.1 equivalent.

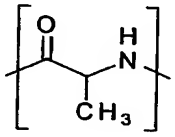
【Examples】

Compounds of the general formula (I) were prepared according to the above-mentioned processes of the invention.



(I)

Examples 1~17 : Compound of the general formula (I) wherein

Y = 

Ex. No.	R′	R″	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_4	R_5	X	Z
1	H	CH_2CH_3	H	H	H	H	H	O	OCH_3
2	H	CH_2CH_3	H	CH_3	H	CH_3	H	O	OCH_3
3	H	CH_2CH_3	H	OCH_3	H	OCH_3	H	O	OCH_3
4	H	CH_2CH_3	H	F	H	F	H	O	OCH_3
5	H	CH_2CH_3	H	Cl	H	Cl	H	O	OCH_3
6	H	CH_2CH_3	H	F	H	H	H	O	OCH_3
7	H	CH_2CH_3	H	OH	H	OH	H	O	OCH_3
8	H	CH_2CH_3	H	OCH_3	OCH_3	OCH_3	H	O	OCH_3
9	H	$CH_2CH_2CH_3$	H	OCH_3	H	OCH_3	H	O	OCH_3
10	H	$CH_2CH_2CH_3$	H	CH_3	H	CH_3	H	O	OCH_3
11	H	CH_3	H	OCH_3	H	OCH_3	H	S	OCH_3
12	H	CH_2CH_3	H	OCH_3	H	OCH_3	H	S	OCH_3
13	H	$CH_2CH_2CH_3$	H	OCH_3	H	OCH_3	H	S	OCH_3
14	H	CH_2CH_3	H	CH_3	H	CH_3	H	S	OCH_3
15	2-CH_3	CH_2CH_3	H	CH_3	H	CH_3	H	O	OCH_3
16	3,4-CH_3	CH_2CH_3	H	CH_3	H	CH_3	H	O	OCH_3
17	4-OCH_3	CH_2CH_3	H	CH_3	H	CH_3	H	O	OCH_3

Example 18~29 : Compound of the general formula (I) wherein

Y = 0(zero)

Ex. No.	R′	R″	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_4	R_5	X	Z
18	H	CH_2CH_3	H	H	H	H	H	O	OCH_3
19	H	CH_2CH_3	H	CH_3	H	CH_3	H	O	OCH_3
20	H	CH_2CH_3	H	OCH_3	H	OCH_3	H	O	OCH_3
21	H	CH_2CH_3	H	F	H	F	H	O	OCH_3
22	H	CH_2CH_3	H	Cl	H	Cl	H	O	OCH_3
23	H	CH_2CH_3	H	F	H	H	H	O	OCH_3
24	H	CH_2CH_3	H	OH	H	OH	H	O	OCH_3
25	H	CH_2CH_3	H	OCH_3	OCH_3	OCH_3	H	O	OCH_3
26	H	CH_2CH_3	H	OCH_3	H	OCH_3	H	S	OCH_3
27	H	CH_2CH_3	H	CH_3	H	CH_3	H	S	OCH_3
28	H	CH_2CH_3	H	F	H	H	H	S	OCH_3
29	H	CH_2CH_3	H	Cl	H	Cl	H	S	OCH_3

Example 1

4-phenylpiperazine-1-carboxylic acid (5-{1-[3-(acridine-9-yl-amino)-5-hydroxymethylphenylcarbamoyl]-ethylcarbamoyl}-6-methyl-2-methoxypyridine-3-yl)amide

2-ethyl-6-methoxy-5-[(4-phenylpiperazine-1-carbonyl)amino]nicotinic acid(0.5g, 1.24mmole) was dissolved in pyridine(30mL) and thereto DCC(0.26g, 1.24mmole), DMAP(0.15g, 1.24mmole) and N-[3-(acridine-9-yl-amino)-5-hydroxymethyl-phenyl]-2-aminopropaneamide were added. After stirring the resulting mixture for 24 hours at the room temperature. The resulting product was purified by column chromatography to give the titled compound.

yield : 68.2%

m.p. : 218~220℃

^{1}H NMR(DMSO-d_6) : 1.20(3H,t), 1.38(3H,d), 2.79(2H,q), 3.19(4H,m), 3.61(4H,m), 3.96(3H,s), 4.45(2H,s), 4.53(1H,m), 6.50(1H,m), 6.85(1H,t), 7.01(4H,d), 7.28(4H,m), 7.62(4H,m), 8.00(3H,d), 8.51(1H,d), 9.97(1H,s)

Example 2

4-(3,5-dimethylphenyl)piperazine-1-carboxylic acid (5-{1-[3-(acridine-9-yl-amino)-5-hydroxymethylphenylcarbamoyl]-ethylcarbamoyl}-6-ethyl-2-methoxypyridine-3-yl)amide

The same reaction procedure to the example 1 were carried out using 2-ethyl-5-{[4-(3,5-dimethylphenyl)-piperazine-1-carbonyl]-amino}-6-methoxy-nicotinic acid and N-[3-(acridine-9-yl-amino)-5-hydroxymethyl-phenyl]-2-aminopropaneamide to give the titled compound.

yield : 52.3%

m.p. : 205~207℃

^{1}H NMR(DMSO-d_6) : 1.20(3H,t), 1.38(3H,d), 2.79(2H,q), 3.19(4H,m), 3.59(4H,m), 3.75(6H,s), 3.96(3H,s), 4.45(2H,s), 4.53(1H,m), 5.18(1H,m), 6.03(1H,s), 6.14(2H,s), 6.48(1H,s), 7.01(2H,m), 7.30(3H,m), 7.56(3H,m), 7.96(2H,d), 8.18(1H,m), 8.50(1H,d), 9.95(1H,s)

Example 3

4-(3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)piperazine-1-carboxylic acid (5-{1-[3-(acridine-9-yl-amino)-5-hydroxymethylphenylcarbamoyl]-ethylcarbamoyl}-6-ethyl-2-methoxypyridine-3-yl)amide

The same reaction procedure to the example 1 were carried out using 2-ethyl-5-{[4-(3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-piperazine-1-carbonyl]-amino}-6-methoxy-nicotinic acid and N-[3-(acridine-9-yl-amino)-5-hydroxymethyl-phenyl]-2-aminopropaneamide to give the titled compound.

yield : 49.1%

m.p. : 231~233℃

^{1}H NMR(DMSO-d_6) : 1.13(3H,t), 1.38(3H,d), 2.12(1H,s), 2.79(2H,q), 3.19(4H,m), 3.59(4H,m), 3.75(6H,s), 3.96(3H,s), 4.46(2H,s), 4.53(1H,m), 5.19(1H,m), 6.03(1H,s), 6.15(2H,s), 6.50(1H,s), 7.04(2H,m), 7.32(2H,s), 7.60(4H,m), 7.96(1H,s), 8.00(1H,s), 8.25(1H,m), 8.51(1H,d), 9.97(1H,s)

Example 4

4-(3,5-difluorophenyl)piperazine-1-carboxylic acid (5-{1-[3-(acridine-9-yl-amino)-5-hydroxymethylphenylcarbamoyl]-ethylcarbamoyl}-6-ethyl-2-methoxypyridine-3-yl)amide

The same reaction procedure to the example 1 were carried out using 2-ethyl-5-{[4-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-piperazine-1-carbonyl]-amino}-6-methoxy-nicotinic acid and N-[3-(acridine-9-yl-amino)-5-hydroxymethyl-phenyl]-2-aminopropaneamide to give the titled compound.

yield : 48.7%

m.p. : 202~204℃

^{1}H NMR(DMSO-d_6) : 1.20(3H,t), 1.38(3H,d), 2.78(2H,q), 3.30(4H,m), 3.59(4H,m), 3.96(3H,s), 4.45(2H,s), 4.53(1H,m), 5.20(1H,s), 6.54(2H,m), 6.69(2H,d), 7.09(2H,m), 7.33(2H,s), 7.61(4H,m), 7.94(1H,s), 8.04(1H,s), 8.25(1H,s), 8.51(1H,d), 9.99(1H,s)

Example 5

4-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)piperazine-1-carboxylic acid (5-{1-[3-(acridine-9-yl-amino)-5-hydroxymethylphenylcarbamoyl]-ethylcarbamoyl}-6-ethyl-2-methoxypyridine-3-yl)amide

The same reaction procedure to the example 1 were carried out using

2-ethyl-5-{[4-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-piperazine-1-carbonyl]-amino}-6-methoxy-nicotinic acid and N-[3-(acridine-9-yl-amino)-5-hydroxymethyl-phenyl]-2-aminopropaneamide to give the titled compound.

yield : 47.8%

m.p. : 184~186℃

^{1}H NMR(DMSO-d_6) : 1.20(3H,t), 1.38(3H,d), 2.79(2H,q), 3.32(4H,m), 3.59(4H,m), 3.96(3H,s), 4.46(2H,s), 4.54(1H,m), 5.18(1H,s), 6.45(1H,s), 6.92(1H,s), 7.02(3H,s), 7.34(3H,m), 7.50(3H,m), 7.94(1H,s), 8.04(1H,s), 8.22(1H,m), 8.50(1H,m), 9.96(1H,s)

Example 6

4-(3-fluorophenyl)piperazine-1-carboxylic acid (5-{1-[3-(acridine-9-yl-amino)-5-hydroxymethylphenylcarbamoyl]-ethylcarbamoyl}-6-ethyl-2-methoxypyridine-3-yl)amide

The same reaction procedure to the example 1 were carried out using 2-ethyl-5-{[4-(3-fluorophenyl)-piperazine-1-carbonyl]-amino}-6-methoxy-nicotinic acid and N-[3-(acridine-9-yl-amino)-5-hydroxymethyl-phenyl]-2-aminopropaneamide to give the titled compound.

yield : 53.4%

m.p. : 208~210℃

^{1}H NMR(DMSO-d_6) : 1.16(3H,t), 1.48(3H,d), 2.80(2H,q), 3.09(4H,s), 3.48(4H,m), 3.96(3H,s), 4.34(2H,s), 4.81(1H,m), 6.41(1H,m), 6.53(3H,m), 6.86(1H,m), 6.98(2H,m), 7.15(1H,m), 7.17(2H,m), 7.38(3H,m), 7.86(3H,m), 8.35(1H,m), 9.49(1H,s)

Example 7

4-(3-hydroxyphenyl)piperazine-1-carboxylic acid (5-{1-[3-(acridine-9-yl-amino)-5-hydroxymethylphenylcarbamoyl]-ethylcarbamoyl}-6-ethyl-2-metho

xypyridine-3-yl)amide

The same reaction procedure to the example 1 were carried out using 2-ethyl-5-{[4-(3-hydroxyphenyl)-piperazine-1-carbonyl]-amino}-6-methoxy-nicotinic acid and N-[3-(acridine-9-yl-amino)-5-hydroxymethyl-phenyl]-2-aminopropaneamide to give the titled compound.

yield : 41.9%

m.p. : 207~209℃

^{1}H NMR(DMSO-d_6) : 1.21(3H,t), 1.49(3H,d), 2.81(2H,q), 3.18(4H,m), 3.60(4H,m), 4.02(3H,s), 4.52(2H,s), 4.75(1H,m), 6.41(3H,m), 6.67(1H,s), 7.06(2H,m), 7.16(2H,m), 7.24(1H,s), 7.35(1H,s), 7.47(1H,d), 7.58(2H,m), 7.86(2H,m), 8.08(2H,d), 8.36(1H,s), 9.55(1H,s)

Example 8

4-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)piperazine-1-carboxylic acid (5-{1-[3-(acridine-9-yl-amino)-5-hydroxymethylphenylcarbamoyl]-ethylcarbamoyl}-6-ethyl-2-methoxypyridine-3-yl)amide

The same reaction procedure to the example 1 were carried out using 2-ethyl-5-{[4-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)-piperazine-1-carbonyl]-amino}-6-methoxy-nicotinic acid and N-[3-(acridine-9-yl-amino)-5-hydroxymethyl-phenyl]-2-aminopropaneamide to give the titled compound.

yield : 44.3%

m.p. : 205~207℃

^{1}H NMR(DMSO-d_6) : 1.23(3H,t), 1.50(3H,d), 2.81(2H,q), 3.76(3H,s), 3.83(6H,s), 4.05(3H,s), 4.54(2H,s), 4.73(1H,m), 6.75(2H,m), 7.20(2H,m), 7.37(1H,s), 7.41(1H,s), 7.50(1H,d), 7.66(2H,m), 7.88(2H,m), 8.09(1H,s), 8.14(2H,m), 8.48(1H,s), 9.01(1H,s), 9.77(1H,s)

Example 9

4-(3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)piperazine-1-carboxylic acid (5-{1-[3-(acridine-9-yl-amino)-5-hydroxymethylphenylcarbamoyl]-ethylcarbamoyl}-2-methoxy-6-propylpyridine-3-yl)-amide

The same reaction procedure to the example 1 were carried out using 2-propyl-5-{[4-(3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-piperazine-1-carbonyl]-amino}-6-methoxy-nicotinic acid and N-[3-(acridine-9-yl-amino)-5-hydroxymethyl-phenyl]-2-aminopropaneamide to give the titled compound.

yield : 41.2%

m.p. : 220~222℃

^{1}H NMR(DMSO-d_6) : 0.88(3H,t), 1.38(3H,d), 1.68(2H,m), 2.76(2H,q), 3.19(4H,m), 3.59(4H,m), 3.75(6H,s), 3.95(3H,s), 4.45(2H,s), 4.54(1H,m), 5.19(1H,s), 6.04(1H,s), 6.15(2H,s), 6.50(1H,s), 7.04(2H,m), 7.31(2H,s), 7.59(4H,m), 7.98(3H,d), 8.25(1H,m), 8.50(1H,d), 9.56(1H,s)

Example 10

4-(3,5-dimethylphenyl)piperazine-1-carboxylic acid (5-{1-[3-(acridine-9-yl-amino)-5-hydroxymethylphenylcarbamoyl]-ethylcarbamoyl}-2-methoxy-6-propylpyridine-3-yl)-amide

The same reaction procedure to the example 1 were carried out using 2-propyl-5-{[4-(3,5-dimethylphenyl)-piperazine-1-carbonyl]-amino}-6-methoxy-nicotinic acid and N-[3-(acridine-9-yl-amino)-5-hydroxymethyl-phenyl]-2-aminopropaneamide to give the titled compound.

yield : 42.3%

m.p. : 195~197℃

^{1}H NMR(DMSO-d_6) : 0.88(3H,t), 1.38(3H,d), 1.67(2H,m), 2.25(6H,s), 2.76(2H,m), 3.15(4H,m), 3.36(6H,s), 3.59(4H,m), 3.95(3H,s), 4.45(2H,s), 4.54(1H,m), 5.19(1H,m), 6.49(2H,s), 6.62(2H,s), 7.05(2H,m), 7.31(2H,s),

7.58(3H,m), 7.96(3H,d), 8.23(1H,m), 8.50(1H,d), 9.96(1H,s)

Example 11

N-{1-[3-(acridine-9-yl-amino)-5-hydroxymethylphenylcarbamoyl]ethyl}-5-{[4-(3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)piperazine-1-carbothionyl]amino}-6-methoxy-2-methylnicotineamide

The same reaction procedure to the example 1 were carried out using 5-{[4-(3,5-dimethoxy-phenyl)-piperazine-1-carbothionyl]-amino-2-methyl-6-methoxy-nicotinic acid and N-[3-(acridine-9-yl-amino)-5-hydroxy-methyl-phenyl]-2-aminopropaneamide to give the titled compound.

yield : 58.2%

m.p. : 181~183℃

^{1}H NMR(DMSO-d_6) : 1.40(3H,d), 2.54(3H,s), 3.28(4H,m), 3.75(6H,s), 3.90(3H,s), 4.07(4H,m), 4.45(2H,s), 4.55(1H,m), 5.18(1H,m), 6.03(1H,s), 6.15(2H,s), 6.49(1H,m), 7.03(2H,m), 7.31(3H,m), 7.60(2H,m), 7.67(2H,m), 8.25(2H,m), 8.52(1H,d), 9.08(1H,s), 9.99(1H,s)

Example 12

N-{1-[3-(acridine-9-yl-amino)-5-hydroxymethylphenylcarbamoyl]ethyl}-5-{[4-(3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)piperazine-1-carbothionyl]amino}-2-ethyl-6-methoxynicotineamide

The same reaction procedure to the example 1 were carried out using 5-{[4-(3,5-dimethoxy-phenyl)-piperazine-1-carbothionyl]-amino-2-ethyl-6-methoxy-nicotinic acid and N-[3-(acridine-9-yl-amino)-5-hydroxymethyl-phenyl]-2-aminopropaneamide to give the titled compound.

yield : 43.9%

m.p. : 177~179℃

^{1}H NMR(DMSO-d_6) : 1.20(3H,t), 1.43(3H,d), 2.82(2H,m), 3.19(2H,m),

3.29(2H,m), 3.79(6H,s), 3.93(3H,s), 4.12(4H,m), 4.38(1H,m), 4.45(1H,m), 4.60(1H,m), 6.25(1H,s), 6.58(3H,d), 7.08(3H,m), 7.45(2H,m), 7.84(6H,m), 8.34(1H,m), 8.72(1H,s), 9.77(1H,s)

Example 13

N-{1-[3-(acridine-9-yl-amino)-5-hydroxymethylphenylcarbamoyl]ethyl}-5-{[4-(3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)piperazine-1-carbothionyl]amino}-6-methoxy-2-propylnicotineamide

The same reaction procedure to the example 1 were carried out using 5-{[4-(3,5-dimethoxy-phenyl)-piperazine-1-carbothionyl]-amino-2-propyl-6-methoxy-nicotinic acid and N-[3-(acridine-9-yl-amino)-5-hydroxy-methyl-phenyl]-2-aminopropaneamide to give the titled compound.

yield : 46.5%

m.p. : 168~170℃

^{1}H NMR(DMSO-d_6) : 0.90(3H,t), 1.38(3H,d), 1.69(2H,m), 2.83(2H,m), 3.28(4H,m), 3.75(6H,s), 3.91(3H,s), 4.13(4H,m), 4.46(2H,s), 4.55(1H,m), 6.03(1H,s), 6.15(2H,s), 6.53(1H,s), 7.08(3H,m), 7.31(2H,s), 7.60(3H,m), 7.66(2H,m), 7.76~8.35(2H,m), 8.53(1H,d), 9.07(1H,s), 9.99(1H,s)

Example 14

N-{1-[3-(acridine-9-yl-amino)-5-hydroxymethylphenylcarbamoyl]ethyl}-5-{[4-(3,5-dimethylphenyl)piperazine-1-carbothionyl]amino}-2-ethyl-6-methoxy nicotineamide

The same reaction procedure to the example 1 were carried out using 5-{[4-(3,5-dimethyl-phenyl)-piperazine-1-carbothionyl]-amino-2-methyl-6-methoxy-nicotinic acid and N-[3-(acridine-9-yl-amino)-5-hydroxymethyl-phenyl]-2-aminopropaneamide to give the titled compound.

yield : 47.7%

m.p. : 198~200℃

^{1}H NMR(DMSO-d_6) : 1.21(3H,t), 1.41(3H,d), 2.30(6H,s), 2.82(2H,q), 3.17(2H,m), 3.27(2H,m), 3.90(3H,s), 4.07(4H,m), 4.32(2H,s), 4.45(1H,m), 4.60(1H,m), 6.25(1H,s), 6.58(3H,d), 7.08(3H,m), 7.45(2H,m), 7.84(6H,m), 8.34(1H,m), 8.72(1H,s), 9.77(1H,s)

Example 15

4-(3,5-dimethylphenyl)-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid (6-ethyl-5-{1-[3-hydroxymethyl-5-(2-methylacridine-9-yl-amino)-phenylcarbamoyl]-ethylcarbamoyl}-2-methoxypyridine-3-yl)amide

The same reaction procedure to the example 1 were carried out using 2-ethyl-5-{[4-(3,5-dimethylphenyl)-piperazine-1-carbonyl]-amino}-6-methoxy-nicotinic acid and 2-amino-N-[3-hydroxymethyl-5-(2-methyl-acridine-9-yl-amino)-phenyl]-propioneamide to give the titled compound.

yield : 51.3%

m.p. : 164~166℃

^{1}H NMR(DMSO-d_6) : 1.18(3H,t), 1.52(3H,d), 2.05(1H,s), 2.17(2H,m), 2.22(1H,s), 2.28(6H,s), 2.82(2H,m), 3.10(4H,m), 3.63(4H,m), 4.00(3H,s), 4.42(2H,s), 4.85(1H,m), 6.51(3H,m), 6.56(1H,s), 7.00(3H,m), 7.43(2H,m), 7.78(4H,m), 8.48(1H,m), 9.53(1H,s)

Example 16

4-(3,5-dimethylphenyl)piperazine-1-carboxylic acid (5-{1-[3-(3,4-dimethylacridine-9-yl-amino)-5-hydroxymethylphenylcarbamoyl]-ethylcarbamoyl}-6-ethyl-2-methoxypyridine-3-yl)amide

The same reaction procedure to the example 1 were carried out using 2-ethyl-5-{[4-(3,5-dimethylphenyl)-piperazine-1-carbonyl]-amino}-6-metho

xy-nicotinic acid and 2-amino-N-[3-(3,4-dimethyl-acridine-9-yl-amino)-5-hydroxymethyl-phenyl]-propioneamide to give the titled compound.

yield : 53.9%

m.p. : 176~178℃

^{1}H NMR(DMSO-d_6) : 1.21(3H,t), 1.52(3H,d), 2.28(6H,s), 2.39(3H,s), 2.74(3H,s), 2.83(2H,q), 3.05(4H,m), 3.48(4H,m), 3.99(3H,s), 4.30(2H,s), 4.89(1H,m), 6.41(1H,m), 6.49(2H,s), 6.56(1H,s), 6.85(1H,m), 7.05(4H,m), 7.54(1H,m), 7.73(1H,m), 7.92(2H,m), 8.42(1H,s), 9.31(1H,s)

Example 17

4-(3,5-dimethylphenyl)piperazine-1-carboxylic acid (5-{1-[3-(4-methoxy-acridine-9-yl-amino)-5-hydroxymethylphenylcarbamoyl]-ethylcarbamoyl}-6-ethyl-2-methoxypyridine-3-yl)amide

The same reaction procedure to the example 1 were carried out using 2-ethyl-5-{[4-(3,5-dimethylphenyl)-piperazine-1-carbonyl]-amino}-6-methoxy-nicotinic acid and 2-amino-N-[3-(4-methoxy-acridine-9-yl-amino)-5-hydroxymethyl-phenyl]-propioneamide to give the titled compound.

yield : 50.8%

m.p. : 178~179℃

^{1}H NMR(DMSO-d_6) : 1.18(3H,t), 1.50(3H,t), 2.27(6H,s), 2.82(2H,q), 3.12(4H,m), 3.53(4H,m), 3.98(3H,s), 4.14(1H,m), 4.42(2H,s), 4.81(1H,m), 6.52(4H,m), 6.89(4H,m), 7.18(2H,m), 7.41(3H,m), 7.93(1H,m), 8.37(1H,s), 9.33(1H,s)

Example 18

4-phenyl-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid{5-[3-(acridine-9-yl-amino)-5-hydroxy- methylphenylcarbamoyl]-6-ethyl-2-methoxy-pyridine-3-yl}amide

2-ethyl-6-methoxy-5-[(4-phenylpiperazine-1-carbonyl)amino]nicotinic acid(6.48g, 15.7mmole) was dissolved in DMF(100mL), thereto WSCD(3g, 15.7mmole) HOBT(2.12g, 15.7mmole) and [3-(acridine-9-yl-amino)-5-aminophenyl]-methanol were added. The resulting mixture was stirred for 24 hours at the room temperature and the solvent used was removed under the reduced pressure. Then, the resulting product was purified by column chromatography to give the titled compound.

yield : 73.2%

m.p. : 187~189℃

^{1}H NMR(DMSO-d_6) : 1.24(3H,t), 2.82(2H,q), 3.02(4H,m), 3.62(4H,m), 3.99(3H,s), 4.49(2H,s), 5.28(1H,t), 6.85(2H,m), 7.02(2H,m), 7.27(4H,m), 7.45(1H,m), 7.55(2H,m), 7.77(4H,m), 8.03(2H,s), 8.09(2H,m), 10.39(1H,s)

Example 19

4-(3,5-dimethylphenyl)-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid{5-[3-(acridine-9-yl-amino)-5-hydroxymethylphenylcarbamoyl]-6-ethyl-2-methoxy-pyridine-3-yl}amide

The same reaction procedure to the example 17 were carried out using 2-ethyl-5-{[4-(3,5-dimethylphenyl)-piperazine-1-carbonyl]-amino}-6-methoxynicotinic acid and [3-(acridine-9-yl-amino)-5-aminophenyl]-methanol to give the titled compound.

yield : 69.5%

m.p. : 178~180℃

^{1}H NMR(DMSO-d_6) : 1.89(3H,t), 2.28(6H,s), 2.70(2H,q), 3.31(4H,m), 3.71(4H,m), 3.99(3H,s), 4.51(2H,s), 5.28(1H,t), 6.69(1H,s), 6.89(1H,s), 7.08(1H,s), 7.53(2H,m), 7.71(1H,s), 7.87(1H,s), 8.04(3H,m), 8.18(3H,m), 8.37(2H,m), 10.46(1H,s), 11.55(1H,s), 12.28(1H,s), 14.88(1H,s)

Example 20

4-(3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid{5-[3-(acridine-9-yl-amino)-5-hydroxymethylphenylcarbamoyl]-6-ethyl-2-methoxy-pyridine-3-yl}amide

The same reaction procedure to the example 17 were carried out using 2-ethyl-5-{[4-(3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-piperazine-1-carbonyl]-amino}-6-methoxynicotinic acid and [3-(acridine-9-yl-amino)-5-aminophenyl]-methanol to give the titled compound.

yield : 70.2%

m.p. : 170~172℃

^{1}H NMR(DMSO-d_6) : 1.25(3H,t), 2.84(2H,q), 3.24(4H,m), 3.66(4H,m), 3.76(6H,s) 4.04(3H,s), 4.58(2H,s), 5.28(1H,t), 6.02(1H,s), 6.08(1H,s), 6.90(1H,s), 7.26(2H,m), 7.34(1H,m), 7.42(1H,m), 7.58(1H,s), 7.62(2H,m), 7.75(2H,m), 7.88(1H,d), 8.03(2H,m), 8.23(2H,m), 8.37(1H,s), 10.06(1H,s)

Example 21

4-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid{5-[3-(acridine-9-yl-amino)-5-hydroxymethylphenylcarbamoyl]-6-ethyl-2-methoxy-pyridine-3-yl}amide

The same reaction procedure to the example 17 were carried out using 2-ethyl-5-{[4-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-piperazine-1-carbonyl]-amino}-6-methoxynicotinic acid and [3-(acridine-9-yl-amino)-5-aminophenyl]-methanol to give the titled compound.

yield : 68.8%

m.p. : 184~186℃

^{1}H NMR(DMSO-d_6) : 1.24(3H,t), 2.79(2H,q), 3.31(4H,m), 3.59(4H,m), 3.98(3H,s), 4.47(2H,s), 5.19(1H,t), 6.53(2H,m),

6.70(2H,d), 7.07(1H,m), 7.38(3H,m), 7.51(3H,m), 8.05(3H,m), 10.23(1H,s), 10.93(1H,s)

Example 22

4-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid{5-[3-(acridine-9-yl-amino)-5-hydroxymethylphenylcarbamoyl]-6-ethyl-2-methoxy-pyridine-3-yl }amide

The same reaction procedure to the example 17 were carried out using 2-ethyl-5-{[4-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-piperazine-1-carbonyl]-amino}-6-methoxynicotinic acid and [3-(acridine-9-yl-amino)-5-aminophenyl]-methanol to give the titled compound.

yield : 71.2%

m.p. : 210~212℃

^{1}H NMR(DMSO-d_6) : 1.25(3H,t), 2.83(2H,q), 3.30(4H,m), 3.66(4H,m), 4.03(3H,s), 4.53(2H,s), 5.41(1H,t), 6.63(1H,s), 6.79(3H,m), 7.11(2H,m), 7.23(1H,m), 7.42(1H,m), 7.55(4H,m), 7.71(1H,s), 8.09(2H,m), 8.32(1H,s), 9.74(1H,s)

Example 23

4-(3-fluorophenyl)-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid{5-[3-(acridine-9-yl-amino)-5-hydroxymethylphenylcarbamoyl]-6-ethyl-2-methoxy-pyridine-3-yl }amide

The same reaction procedure to the example 17 were carried out using 2-ethyl-5-{[4-(3-fluorophenyl)-piperazine-1-carbonyl]-amino}-6-methoxynicotinic acid and [3-(acridine-9-yl-amino)-5-aminophenyl]-methanol to give the titled compound.

yield : 72.1%

m.p. : 186~188℃

^{1}H NMR(DMSO-d_6) : 1.25(3H,t), 2.84(2H,q), 3,28(4H,m), 3.67(4H,m),

4.04(3H,s), 4.55(2H,s), 5.39(1H,t), 6.63(2H,m), 6.69(2H,m), 7.22(4H,m), 7.33(1H,m), 7.44(1H,m), 7.63(4H,m), 8.17(2H,m), 8.37(1H,s), 9.66(1H,s)

Example 24

4-(3-hydroxyphenyl)-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid{5-[3-(acridine-9-yl-amino)-5-hydroxymethylphenylcarbamoyl]-6-ethyl-2-methoxy-pyridine-3-yl}amide

The same reaction procedure to the example 17 were carried out using 2-ethyl-5-{[4-(3-hydroxyphenyl)-piperazine-1-carbonyl]-amino}-6-methoxynicotinic acid and [3-(acridine-9-yl-amino)-5-aminophenyl]-methanol to give the titled compound.

yield : 70.6%

m.p. : 196~198℃

^{1}H NMR(DMSO-d_6) : 1.25(3H,t), 2.80(2H,q), 3.14(4H,m), 3.59(4H,m), 3.98(3H,s), 4.47(2H,s), 5.21(1H,t), 6.28(1H,d), 6.37(1H,s), 6.45(1H,d), 6.61(1H,m), 7.04(1H,t), 7.22(2H,m), 7.44(2H,m), 7.58(1H,m), 7.71(2H,m), 7.75(1H,m), 8.06(3H,m), 9.20(1H,s), 10.27(1H,s)

Example 25

4-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid{5-[3-(acridine-9-yl-amino)-5-hydroxymethylphenylcarbamoyl]-6-ethyl-2-methoxy-pyridine-3-yl}amide

The same reaction procedure to the example 17 were carried out using 2-ethyl-5-{[4-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)-piperazine-1-carbonyl]-amino}-6-methoxynicotinic acid and [3-(acridine-9-yl-amino)-5-aminophenyl]-methanol to give the titled compound.

yield : 66.8%

m.p. : 190~192℃

^{1}H NMR(DMSO-d_6) : 1.26(3H,t), 2.85(2H,q), 3.14(4H,m), 3.59(4H,m), 3.78(3H,s), 3.84(6H,s), 4.11(3H,s), 4.57(2H,s), 5.34(1H,t), 6.71(1H,s), 6.77(2H,s), 7.21(2H,s), 7.35(1H,m), 7.65(4h,m), 7.88(3H,m), 8.04(1H,s), 8.14(2H,m), 8.56(1H,s), 8.92(1H,s), 9.07(1H,s)

Example 26

N-(3-(acridine-9-yl-amino)-5-hydroxymethylphenyl]-5-{[4-(3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-piperazine-1-carbothionyl]-amino}-2-ethyl-6-methoxynicotineamide

The same reaction procedure to the example 17 were carried out using 5-{[4-(3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-piperazine-1-carbonyl]-amino-2-methyl-6-methoxynicotinic acid and [3-(acridine-9-yl-amino)-5-aminophenyl]-methanol to give the titled compound.

yield : 69.8%

m.p. : 176~178℃

^{1}H NMR(DMSO-d_6) : 1.27(3H,t), 2.90(2H,q), 3.32(4H,m), 3.99(3H,s), 4.10(4H,m), 4.53(2H,s), 5.35(1H,s), 6.03(1H,s), 6.05(2H,d), 6.61(1H,s), 7.19(3H,m), 7.39(1H,m), 7.55(2H,m), 7.72(2H,m), 8.11(4H,m), 9.16(1H,s)

Example 27

N-(3-(acridine-9-yl-amino)-5-hydroxymethylphenyl]-5-{[4-(3,5-dimethylphenyl)-piperazine-1-carbothionyl]-amino}-2-ethyl-6-methoxynicotineamide

The same reaction procedure to the example 17 were carried out using 5-{[4-(3,5-dimethylphenyl)-piperazine-1-carbothionyl]-amino-2-methyl-6-methoxynicotinic acid and [3-(acridine-9-yl-amino)-5-aminophenyl]-methanol to give the titled compound.

yield : 71.2%

m.p. : 170~172℃

^{1}H NMR(DMSO-d_6) : 1.28(3H,t), 2.27(6H,s), 2.90(2H,q), 3.28(4H,m),

3.99(3H,s), 4.11(4H,m), 4.55(2H,s), 5.39(1H,t), 6.54(3H,m), 6.70(1H,s), 7.15(2H,m), 7.32(1H,m), 7.47(1H,m), 7.60(2H,m), 7.76(2H,m), 8.02(1H,s), 8.13(2H,m), 8.42(1H,s), 9.70(1H,s)

Example 28

N-(3-(acridine-9-yl-amino)-5-hydroxymethylphenyl]-5-{[4-(3-fluorophenyl)-piperazine-1-carbythionyl]-amino}-2-ethyl-6-methoxynicotineamide

The same reaction procedure to the example 17 were carried out using 5-{[4-(3-fluorophenyl)-piperazine-1-carbonyl]-amino-2-methyl-6-methoxynicotinic acid and [3-(acridine-9-일amino)-5-aminophenyl]-methanol to give the titled compound.

yield : 70.8%

m.p. : 176~178℃

^{1}H NMR(DMSO-d_6) : 1.26(3H,t), 2.87(2H,q), 3.36(4H,m), 3.94(3H,s), 4.09(4H,m), 4.46(2H,s), 5.21(1H,t), 6.61(2H,m), 6.82(2H,m), 7.26(4H,m), 7.46(1H,s), 7.66(3H,m), 7.71(1H,s), 8.05(2H,m), 9.10(1H,s), 10.27(1H,s)

Example 29

N-(3-(acridine-9-yl-amino)-5-hydroxymethylphenyl]-5-{[4-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-piperazine-1-carbythionyl]-amino}-2-ethyl-6-methoxynicotineamide

The same reaction procedure to the example 17 were carried out using 5-{[4-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-piperazine-1-carbothionyl]-amino-2-methyl-6-methoxynicotinic acid and [3-(acridine-9-yl-amino)-5-aminophenyl]- methanol to give the titled compound.

yield : 69.8%

m.p. : 174~176℃

^{1}H NMR(DMSO-d_6) : 1.26(3H,t), 2.86(2H,q), 3.42(4H,m), 3.93(3H,s), 4.07(4H,m), 4.47(2H,s), 5.2(1H,t), 6.54(1H,s),

6.91(1H,s), 6.99(2H,m), 7.11(2H,m), 7.43(2H,s), 7.58(3H,m), 7.72(2H,m), 8.03(2H,m), 9.09(1H,s), 10.24(1H,s)

The compounds prepared in the examples according to the present invention were tested for pharmacological activities against tumors. Antitumor activities of the compounds were tested in vitro against 5 kinds of human tumor cell lines and 2 kinds of leukemia tumor cell lines. Methods and results of the tests are as follows.

Experimental 1 : *In vitro* antitumor effect against human tumor cell lines.

A. Tumor cell lines : A549 (human non-small lung cell)
SKOV-3 (human ovarian)
HCT-15 (human colon)
XF-498 (human CNS)
SKMEL-2 (human melanoma)

B. Method : SRB Assay

a. Human solid tumor cell lines, A549(non-small lung cell), SKMEL-2(melanoma), HCT-15(colon), SKOV-3(ovarian) and XF-498(CNS) were cultured in 5% CO_2 incubators using the RPMI 1640 media containing 10% FBS at 37℃, while with transfer-culturing successively once or twice per week. Cell cultures were dissolved in a solution of 0.25% trysin and 3 mmol CDTA PBS(-) to separate the cells sticked on the culture media.

b. 5 103~2 104 cells were added into each well of 96-well plate and cultured in 5% CO_2 incubator at 37℃ for 24 hours.

c. Each sample drug was dissolved in a little DMSO and diluted with the used medium to a prescribed concentration for experiment, while the final concentration of DMSO was adjusted below 0.5%.

d. Medium of each well cultured for 24 hours as above b. was removed by aspiration. Each 200*μl* of drug samples prepared in c. was added into each well and the wells were cultured for 48 hours. Tz(time zero) plates were collected at the point of time drugs were added.

e. According to the SRB assay method, cell fixing with TCA, staining with 0.4% SRB solution, washing with 1% acetic acid and elution of dye with 10mmol Tris solution were carried out on Tz plates and culture-ended plates, and then, OD values were measured at 520 nm.

C. Calculation of result

a. Time zero(Tz) value was determined with measuring the SRB protein value at the point of time drugs were added.

b. Control value(C) was determined with the OD value of an well untreated with drug.

c. Drug-treated test value(T) was determined with the OD value of drug-treated well.

d. Effects of drugs were estimated with growth stimulation, net growth inhibition and net killing calculated from Tz, C and T values.

e. If $T \geq Tz$, cellular response function was calculated by $100x(T-Tz)/(C-Tz)$, and, if $T < Tz$, by $100\ (T-Tz)/Tz$. The results are shown in the next table 1.

* REFERENCE

1) P. Skehan, R. Strong, D Scudiero, A. Monks, J. B. Mcmahan, D. T. Vistica, J. Warren, H. Bokesh, S. Kenney and M. R. Boyd : Proc. Am. Assoc. Cancer Res., 30, 612 (1989).

2) L. V. Rubinstein, R. H. Shoemaker, K. D. Paull, R. M. Simon, S. Tosini, P. Skehan, D. Scudiero, A. Monks and M. R. Boyd ; J. Natl. Cancer Inst., 82, 1113 (1990).

3) P. Skehan, R. Strong, D. Scudiero, A. Monks, J. B. Mcmahan, D. T. Vistica, J. Warren, H. Bokesch, S. Kenney and M. R. Boyd. ; J, Natl. Cancer Inst., 82, 1107 (1990).

D. Results.

It was found that the compounds of the present invention have the even or superior antitumor activities than that of cisplatin, the control against human solid cancer cell lines.

Table 1. $ED_{50}(\mu g/m\ell)$

Ex. No.	A549	SK-OV-3	SK-MEL-2	XF-498	HCT-15
2	0.12	0.12	0.01	0.18	0.19
3	0.12	0.19	0.03	0.18	0.13
9	0.24	0.19	0.15	0.15	0.15
16	0.08	0.14	0.02	0.09	0.07
19	0.21	0.17	0.18	0.38	0.27
Cisplatin	0.81	0.71	0.71	0.77	3.03

Experimental 2 : *In vitro* antitumor effects against animal leukemia cells.

A. Material :

Tumor cell lines : P388 (mouse lymphoid neoplasma cell)

B. Method : Dye Exclusion Assay.

1) The concentration of P388 cells being cultured in RPMI 1640 media containing 10% FBS was adjusted to 1 106 cells/ml.

2) Each sample drug of a concentration diluted in the ratio of log dose was added into cell culture media and cultured at 37℃ for 48 hours in 50% CO_2 incubator, and then viable cell number was measured by dye exclusion test using trypan blue.

3) The concentration of each sample compound showing 50 % cell growth inhibition(IC_{50}) compared with the control was determined and listed in the table 2 below.

* REFERENCE

1) P. Skehan, R. Strong, D. Scudiero, A. Monks, J. B. Mcmahan, D. T. Vistica, J. Warren, H. Bokesch, S. Kenney and M. R. Boyd. : Proc. Am.

Assoc. Cancer Res., 30, 612 (1989).

2) L. V. Rubinstein, R. H. Shoemaker, K. D. Paull, R. M. Simon, S. Tosini, P. Skehan, D. Scudiero, A. Monks and M. R. Boyd. : J. Natl. Cancer Inst., 82, 1113 (1990)

3) P. Skehan, R. Strong, D. Scudiero, J. B. Mcmahan, D. T. Vistica, J. Warren, H. Bokesch, S. Kenney and M. R. Boyd. : J. Natl. Cancer Inst., 82, 1107(1990)

C. Results

As the result of measurement of antitumor activities against P388 mouse cancer cells of the compounds according to the present invention, it was found that the compounds tested have equal to or higher antitumor activities than those of the control drug, mitomycin C.

Table 2

Ex. No.	P388
2	0.3
3	1.0
4	0.9
9	0.4
16	0.3
Mitomycin C	1.1

Experimental 3 : in vivo antitumor effects against mouse leukemia P388 cells

A. Material of experiment

BDF1 mice were used.

B. Method of experiment

1) Leukemia P388 cells being transfer-cultured successively in DBA/2 mouse, were grafted into each mouse of a group comprising 8 mice of 6

week old BDF1 mouse with the dose of 1×10^6cells/0.1ml

2) Sample drugs were dissolved in PBS or suspended in 0.5% tween 80, and then injected into abdominal cavity of mouse at each prescribed concentration on days 1, 5, 9, respectively.

3) With observation everyday, survival times of tested mice were measured. Antitumor activities was determined in such a manner that the increasing ratio(T/C%) of average survival days of drug-treated groups compared with the control group was calculated using the mean survival times of each tested groups.

The results are shown at the next table 3.

Table 3

Ex. No.	Dose (mg/kg)	MST (days)	T/C (%)
2	100	22.0	200.0
	50	>60.0	>545.5
	25	>60.0	>545.5
3	100	11.6	100.0
	50	>60.0	>545.5
	25	17.0	154.5

Experimental 4. Acute toxicity test (LD_{50}) :

a) Method : Litchfield-Wilcoxon method.

6-week-old ICR mice(male 30 2.0g) were fed freely with solid feed and water at room temperature, 23 1℃ and at humidity 60 5%. Sample drugs were injected into the abdominal cavities of mice. Each group comprised 6 mice. Observed during 14 days, external appearances and life or death thereof were recorded, and also, visible lesions were observed from dead mice by dissection. LD_{50} value was calculated by Litchfield-wilcoxon

method.

b) Results

As shown in the following table, the compounds according to the present invention are predominantly safe in comparison with cisplatin, whereby much problems of known compounds such as restriction of dosage, unfavorable side effects by toxicity, etc. may be overcome considerably.

Table 4

Ex. No.	LD_{50} (mg/kg)	
	ip	*iv*
2		80
3		80
Cisplatin	9.7	

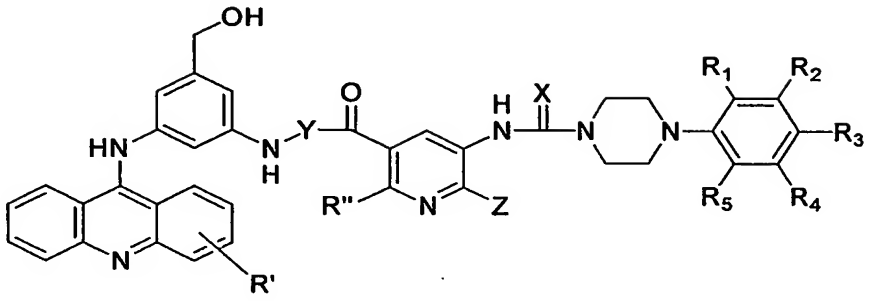
【Industrial applicability】

As described above, the compounds according to the present invention are much more safer and also have much superior antitumor activities to known anticancer drugs, and accordingly the compounds are expected to be useful as a new anticancer drug.

【Claims】

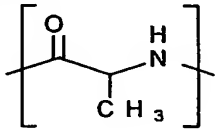
【claim 1】

A compound of the general formula(I)



(I)

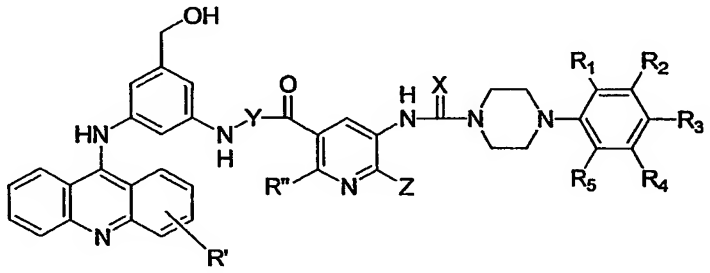
wherein Y is zero or



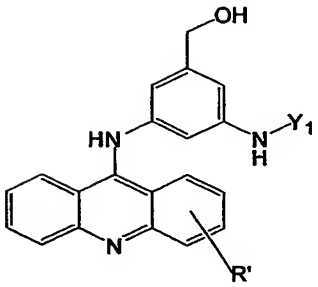
wherein X is oxygen or sulfur, R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4 and R_5 are independently hydrogen, halogen, nitro, amino, hydroxy, C_1-C_4 lower alkylhydroxy, C_1-C_4 lower alkylamino, C_1-C_8 alkyl or C_1-C_4 lower alkoxy, R′ and R″ are independently C_1-C_8 alkyl or C_1-C_4 lower alkoxy, and Z is C_1-C_4 lower alkyl, C_1-C_4 lower alkoxy or C_1-C_4 lower alkylamino or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

【claim 2】

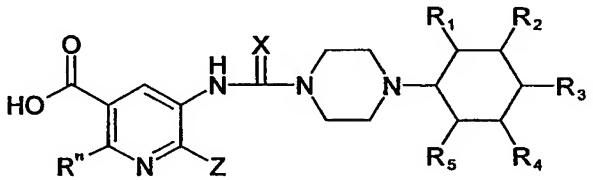
A process for the preparation of a compound of the following general formula (I) or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, comprising reacting a compound of the following general formula(a) with a compound of the following general formula(b) to give a compound of the following general formula (I) and if necessary converting the compound of the general formula (I) into pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.



(I)

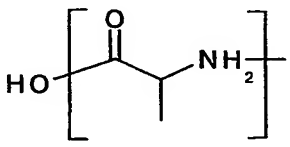


(a)



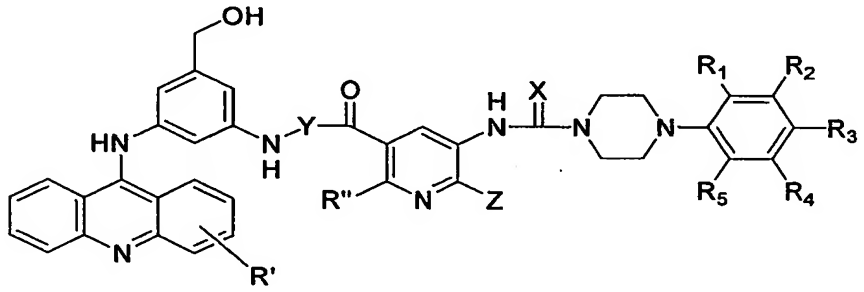
(b)

wherein R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4, R_5, R', R'', X, Y and Z are as defined above and

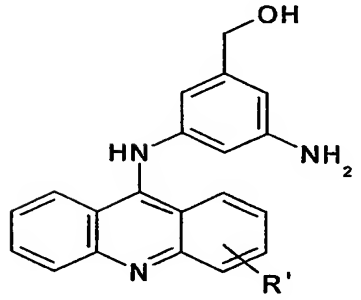
Y_1 is hydrogen or the group of 

【claim 3】

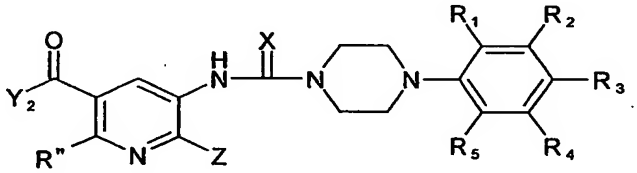
A process for the preparation of a compound of the following general formula (I) or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, comprising reacting a compound of the following general formula(c) with a compound of the following general formula(d) to give a compound of the following general formula (I) and if necessary converting the compound of the general formula (I) into pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.



(I)

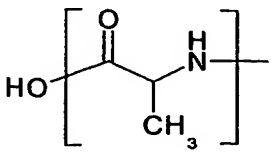


(a)



(b)

wherein R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4, R_5, R′, R″, X, Y and Z are as defined above and

Y_2 is -OH or the group of 

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/KR02/00392

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC7 C07D 219/10

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 7 : C07D

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)
CA ON-Line

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO 00/37447 A1 (SAMJIN PHARMACEUTICAL CO., LTD.), 29. 06. 2000, see abstract, claims.	1-3
A	Su T. et al. '9-Substituted acridine derivatives with long half-life and potent antitumor activity: Synthesis and structure-activity relationships.' In: J. Med. Chem., 1995, Vol. 38, No. 17, pages 3226-3235, see entire document.	1-3
A	US 4575553 A (BRISTOL-MYERS COMPANY), 11. 03. 1986, see claims.	1-3
A	US 5354864 A (SLOAN-KETTERING INSTITUTE FOR CANCER RESEARCH), 11. 10. 1994, see claims.	1-3
A	WO 91/05770 A1 (SLOAN-KETTERING INSTITUTE FOR CANCER RESEARCH), 02. 05. 1991, see claims.	1-3

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

☒ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:
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"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
09 DECEMBER 2002 (09.12.2002)	10 DECEMBER 2002 (10.12.2002)

Name and mailing address of the ISA/KR	Authorized officer
Korean Intellectual Property Office 920 Dunsan-dong, Seo-gu, Daejeon 302-701, Republic of Korea Facsimile No. 82-42-472-7140	HAN, Hyung Mee Telephone No. 82-42-481-5601

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (July 1998)

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No.
PCT/KR02/00392

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 00/37447 A1	29. 06. 2000	US 20020111491 A1 EP 1062207 A1	15. 08. 2002 27. 12. 2000
US 4575553 A	11. 03. 1986	EP 165592 A2 JP 61083163 A2	27. 12. 1985 26. 04. 1986
US 5354864 A	11. 10. 1994	WO 9323049 A1 AU 4386693 A1	25. 11. 1993 13. 12. 1993
WO 91/05770 A1	02. 05. 1991	US 5229395 A AU 6626090 A1	20. 07. 1993 16. 05. 1991